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VOL. XV. NO. 18

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1913.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

ROAD BUILDING

TO LESSEN COST OF LIVING

Government Bulletin Shows How Hauling is Cheapened in South—Actual Figures Given.

Good roads are an important factor in the reduction of the cost of living. At least that is the theme of the latest farmers' bulletin of the department of agriculture, which shows that the benefit from improved highways does not accrue only to automobilists, but also to the farmer and the shipper of produce of all kinds. For instance, there are parts of the south, according to the bulletin, in which the time required for hauling goods to market has been reduced from twelve to twenty days by the improvement of the highways and a saving of three dollars a day in drivers' pay alone thus has been effected. Really good roads would save the cotton states of the south approximately \$2,000,000 according to the department, which gives these figures to prove its contention:

"In the cotton states of the south the total cost of hauling the cotton crop in 1911, including the seed, was \$37,376,634. Any system of road improvement throughout this zone which would reduce the annual hauling charge five per cent. would effect a saving of \$1,868,781 a year. From these figures it would appear that it would be good business to incur an expense for road improvement, even if such investment entailed an annual interest and maintenance charge of \$1,000,000 to the community of cotton states."

"There are certain direct economic or money advantages which follow the improvement of public roads in every community," says Acting Director Sargent of the department in the bulletin. "These advantages are probably most apparent in the reduced cost of hauling."

"Certain dependent or reflex economic advantages also arise in a community where roads have been improved. The increase in the value of farm lands is an example of the indirect economic advantages of improved road conditions. It should not be considered, however, that, in presenting the advantages of improved roads the department is in any way depreciating the value of the cotton crop in the cotton states."

"Whatever methods are used to improve a road, the improvement for hauling purposes is due to three causes—the betterment of the road surface, the reduction of the grade and the shortening of the length. On such an improved road the time required to haul a given quantity of material a given distance is reduced. The reduction may be largely due to increased speed of hauling, to increased load, or to both. It is important to recognize that for transportation purposes, reduction of time is equivalent to a decrease of the distance from the market centers. It is easy to see, then, why the increase of farm values must follow improved roads, for their effect is to bring the farms, in a sense, nearer to the towns. The fact that on roads with improved surfaces hauling becomes largely independent of the season of the year or weather conditions means another very considerable reduction in hauling costs. It also means that many of the limitations of the number and kind of farm operations are immediately removed."

"In order to fix one's ideas on the reduction in the cost of hauling due to the improvement of roads, the transportation of goods to the railroad and to the market should be considered. The cost of this work in the United States at present is high, and is due mainly to steep grades and yielding road surfaces on unimproved roads. When a grade exceeds a rise of six feet to the hundred feet in a horizontal measure, it becomes an increasing hindrance to traffic. On any grade, in addition to the surface conditions, the force of gravity must be overcome. The horse must also raise his own weight and, because of the manner in which his strength is applied, it becomes less and less available as the grade increases. It must always be remembered that the worst grade on any road tends to limit the load that can pass over the entire road."

CLEANING THE SOILED EGGS

Those for Hatching Purposes Should Be Placed in Warm Water and Handled Carefully.

If eggs, while hatching, become soiled, and it is necessary to clean them, a basin of warm water at a temperature of 103 degrees Fahrenheit should be used, but not above this, a little less being better than a greater degree.

The eggs should be put into this water and the dirt gently removed after soaking and washing with the hands, then dried with a cloth and put back in the nest, which should be first renewed with clean hay. If not badly soiled they may be cleaned by gently scraping with a knife or with the fingers. Care is necessary to avoid cracking the shell or jarring the egg, as such an injury will destroy the possibility of a hatch.

Skill Required.
Road building requires skill. Did you ever notice how many unskilled men are working on roads?

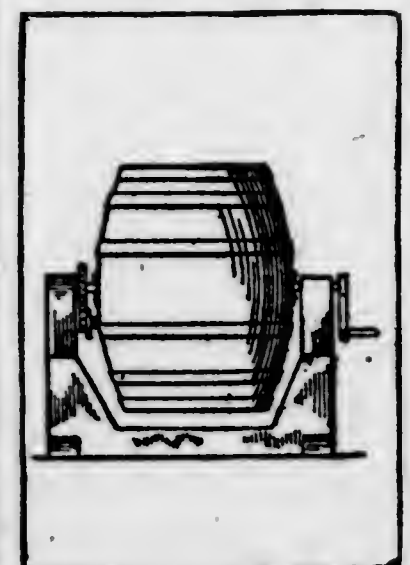
The DAIRY



REVOLVING CHURN IS LATEST

Barrel or Box, Forming Body, is Revolvably Mounted on Supporting Frame—Works Fast.

A new type of churn has been patented by an Illinois man. In this type, instead of the churn body standing still and paddles operating it, the churn body revolves rapidly and the paddles also are active. A barrel or box, forming the churn body, is revolvably mounted in a supporting frame. It means of a handle the barrel can be revolved on its axis. At the opposite side from the handle is a gearing that operates paddle blades inside the barrel. Consequently, when the han-



New Kind of Churn.

dle is turned the churn body revolves in one direction and the paddles are set in operation in another direction, thus making two actions at the same time, and churning the contents of the barrel just twice as fast as it could be churned with only one movement.

BEET PULP CHEAP COW FEED

When Dried It is Good Substitute for Corn Silage—Now Largely Fed by Dairymen.

For the dairy farm without the advantage of corn silage, a substitute may be had in dried sugar beet pulp. This feed is now being largely fed by dairymen, as it secures the advantages of roots at the lowest cost and is a great saving in time and labor. Dried beet pulp is a far better and more economical food for milk cows than fresh grains or rye or corn silage from the distilleries. While both of these by-products may be had at nominal price, the cost of hauling in all weather more than overbalances all other advantages. A car load of dried beet food bought the first fall-month will be enough to feed a large herd during the five winter and spring feeding months.

Dried beet pulp is what is left of sugar beets after taking out the sugar, and it is worth about as much for making a good quality of milk as before the sugar was extracted. In ordinary stock beets there is only about 10 per cent. of dry matter, while in sugar beets the dry matter is about 20 per cent. A popular ration for cows in milk is as follows: Five pounds of dried beet pulp, 4 pounds of corn chop, 1 pound of cotton seed meal, 13 pounds of fine cut clover hay. The beet pulp is soaked in water for a few hours before feeding. This ration is divided into two equal parts—one part is given in the morning, the other part in the evening. The cows are given all the wheat straw they will eat twice a day. Some dairymen mix the meal with the soaked beet food and give a little over one large scoop full twice a day to each cow. After this is eaten one quart of wheat bran is given to each cow. The hay is given after the beet food is eaten, and afterward the straw. Wheat straw if not eaten is used for bedding.

MAKE SUCCESS IN DAIRYING

Protein and Carbonaceous Feeds Are Necessary for Profitable Production of Milk.

Success in milk and buttermaking depends largely upon the feed given to the cow on properly balanced rations. Cows must have both protein and carbonaceous foods to do well, and these may be readily selected in due proportions.

The protein foods are alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, hay, bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, oats, barley, gluten meal and soy beans. The carbonaceous foods are corn and cornmeal, corn silage, timothy hay, corn fodder, carrots, sugar beets and other beets. A good balanced ration may be made of alfalfa or clover hay, silage corn or cornmeal.

These may be fed in balanced quantity, and the dairyman will see the quantity required after feeding a short time. Thirty-five to forty pounds of corn silage per day, according to the size of the cow, are enough.

Increase the Butterfat.
The only way to increase the butterfat in milk is through selection and breeding cows that give rich milk.

POULTRY



KEEP TAB ON CHICKS

Toe Marks Valuable Where Line-Breeding is Worked.

Considerable Time and Labor Involved, but it Pays Fancy Breeder to Pedigree His Birds and Eliminate Culls.

In practicing line breeding I use trap nests in my breeding pens during the hatching season. If I wish to keep a record of the chicks from individual hens, each hen's eggs are set under bantam hens. These little midges are just the things for this purpose, as they will cover from seven to ten eggs, so you can set each hen's eggs before they are too old.

After the chicks are hatched, each brood is placed in separate coup with runs attached, and when a week old are toe-marked with a punch made for the purpose, which can be procured at any poultry supply house, or a harness punch may be used, writes Archie E. Vandervort of Delaware county, N. Y., in the Farm and Home. As will be seen by the diagram, a good many different marks can be made. The coups are placed in convenient places about the farm as far apart as possible, so if a chick happens to get out of the yard it will not mingle with the others.

After they are three or four months old they are leg-banded with sealed bands and then are allowed to run together. All the band numbers are carefully recorded, as well as the



Punch Marks Between Toes.

way in which the toes were marked. Of course, all this takes considerable time, but to the fancy breeder it pays to pedigree his birds, and he will have less per cent. of culls.

If you do your hatching in incubators, you can get some pedigree trays to place in the incubator. Instead of the regular trays, these are constructed with compartments so that the eggs can be kept separate, and also the chicks hatched therefrom. Before placing the chicks in the brooder, they are carefully toe-marked.

GET EARLY LAYING PULLETS

First Egg From White Leghorn Chickens at Four Months and Fourteen Days at Ohio College.

A single-comb White Leghorn pullet, that laid her first egg just four months and fourteen days from the date of her hatching, is one of the results of breeding for early maturity obtained by the Ohio Agricultural college. The usual age at which pullets begin laying is about six months. This extraordinary fowl was one of a group of 750 that were hatched at the same time. Five or six others from this group began laying much earlier than ordinary fowls, showing that it pays to breed for early maturity. They were from the Yesterday strain of single-comb White Leghorns, that had been bred especially to develop early laying.

It may be interesting to know just how this flock was fed. From the first day to the sixth week they received twice a day a grain ration of two pounds fine cracked corn and three pounds cracked wheat. Up until the twenty-first day they also received three times a day a moist mash composed of four pounds rolled oats, three pounds cornmeal, three pounds wheat middlings, six pounds wheat bran, four pounds sifted meat scraps, two pounds alfalfa meal, one-quarter pound bone meal, one-quarter pound fine charcoal. This was mixed with skim milk or buttermilk and fed in shallow trays. From the sixth week to maturity they received a grain ration of two pounds cracked corn and two pounds whole wheat fed in open hoppers. From the twenty-first day to maturity they received a mash composed of one pound rolled oats, one pound corn meal, one pound wheat middlings, two pounds wheat bran, one pound sifted meat scraps, one-half pound alfalfa meal, two ounces fine charcoal. This was fed dry in open hoppers. In addition they were given green foods and grits.

Duckling and Chick.
A duckling does not know how to get out of danger. Instead it will become panic-stricken and remain an easy prey for the enemy. On the contrary, a chicken is always on the alert, scampering off to some hiding place the moment that it hears some strange noise.

NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM



William Pitt

Level roosts are best.

Do not starve your hens.

Regularity in feeding is needed.

Fit the young coots with cotton collars.

Lead the cow instead of letting her lead you.

Drainage is a necessary foundation for a good road.

Variety keeps the cow's appetite in the best condition.

Pure water is essential to pure butter and profitable beef.

Duck raisers pack forty dressed ducklings in a barrel for shipment.

Unfertilized eggs keep best, and salt is the best material to pack them in.

The man who goes into dairying for a year or two had better stay out of it.

All the dead limbs from trees in the orchard should go into the brush heap or woodshed.

A breeding pen of chickens is usually made up of from six to fourteen females and a male.

A male bird less than a year old is known as a cockerel. When over a year old it is a cock.

To prevent rabbits from gnawing the bark and limbs from small apple trees spray with soapuds.

The mule from a high strung dam is much more likely to be a kicker than one from a draft mare.

When the hogs have free access to salt there is little danger of their eating enough to injure themselves.

Cramming is a system of forcing feed into young fowls, either by hand or machine, so as to put on extra flesh.

Mustard planted between the cabbage plants attracts the harlequin bugs and they can then be captured and killed.

There are about a dozen different breeds of dairy cows, and the best is the kind that should suit you the best of all.

A good way to salt the cow is to keep a plentiful supply before her and trust to her judgment in using what she needs.

Light framed birds that mature quickly, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, should not be kept with those of the heavier fowls.

A disinfectant should be used in the barn from time to time. Remember that cleaning the stables means more now than it used to.

A few gallons of paint would not be expensive, but if it were rightly applied it would add a great deal to the value of the place.

The first cutting of alfalfa is the coarsest and contains, so far as data indicates, less digestible nutrients than any of the following cuttings.

Driving a wedge with the back of the ax has spoiled many a good tool. Take a maul or beetle to do that work, and save the ax for its own work.

The calves should be fed regularly and they should have good clean pure feed in clean pails and boxes. Ignoring these points will account for much calf mortality.

It is estimated that laying Pekin ducks require from two-thirds to three-fourths of a quart of food per day for each duck, or from 66 to 75 quarts per 100 ducks.

Keep over a few of the best cubs of your own breeding each year, even though they are not so good as you might buy. It will make your flock more uniform all the time.

If the cream does not come after long churning, give it a thorough warming, heating it up to more than the right churning temperature. Then set it away to cool, and when it reaches the right point, try it again.

Millet seed is an excellent egg producing grain. Beans being highly nitrogenous are equally beneficial. Sorghum and broomcorn seeds will do to add variety to the bill of fare. Barley is about of the same merit. Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphate than does regular Indian corn. Buckwheat is an egg producing food, but must be fed sparingly, as it is overfattening.

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THIS PEERLESS TONIC and STRENGTH GIVER

is an unrivaled remedy for all troubles of STOMACH, LIVER AND KIDNEYS
IT BUILDS UP THE RUN-DOWN IT PURIFIES THE BLOOD
IT CURES INDIGESTION IT STRENGTHENS THE NERVES
IT IS THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE ON EARTH
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says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill. I wish every suffering woman would give

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good." Headache, backache, side ache, nervousness, tired, worn-out feelings, etc., are sure signs of womanly trouble. Signs that you need Cardui, the woman's tonic. You cannot make a mistake in trying Cardui for your trouble. It has been helping weak, ailing women for more than fifty years.

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Mississippi river, Louisiana. The total production is about 200,000 pounds a year. This tobacco is produced by an involved method of sweating and curing, which was developed by the Arcadians of St. James' parish. When picked, the tobacco is stemmed and rolled into loose twist which are placed under pressure until the juices are forced out and the leaves become black and sticky. These juices in the "working" are reabsorbed, and during this process the tobacco is blown into the mass. It is finally stored to cure, and at the end of its peculiar strength, with a characteristic aromatic odor.

A New Theory of Sleep.

That we sleep not because we are exhausted, but in order to avoid being exhausted, is the way in which the Geneva physiologist, Claparede, formulates a new theory. According to this conception, which has been further elaborated by Trommer, sleep is not the result of fatigue, but an impulsive self-disinfection process, which the body from time to time conducts against itself, so to speak, in order to get rid of waste products before they have a chance to become injurious. This view is expounded in an article by Dr. Adolph Koelsch in Die Woche.

He draws attention to the fact that just as combustion of fuel for the production of heat and energy is always attended by ashes and slag, so the slow combustion which produces heat and energy in the body by means of metabolic changes, is likewise attended by waste.

We read: "Since the senses never come to rest voluntarily, or shut themselves off from the outer world, a point would eventually be reached when the organism would perish as a victim of general nerve exhaustion."

"In order to hinder this, Nature arranges, however, i. e., before exhaustion can seriously injure the organism, to set in motion that opposite current which we term sleep." Again, "The right-embodied animal tends to take its sleep at night, since the stimuli which govern the animal's vital activities are then cut off."

For animals endowed with other special senses, but not with sight, the night is not so great a factor. "These can only blockade stimuli to the senses either by creeping into some secluded spot or by the action of Nature in causing an opportune production of a substance (a sort of hormone) which acts as an obstacle by entering the nerve path and deadening sensibility. There are numerous indications that the latter is what actually takes place."

It is believed that a sufficient degree of saturation is one of the influences which create such an obstruction, but the whole subject is still in need of extended investigation. Koelsch has also studied insects with confirmatory results.

Another thing that is worrying us auto owners is that just as we are getting able to run our this-year car with sufficient assurance to make it some pleasure the 1914 models are appearing, with improvements and conveniences that make our cars appear a mass of junk.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Many wasters are sell made.

Any man without friends is a man without money.

The lunko artist never wastes any time on the hob.

To him that hath trouble more shall be given.

It takes other people to see the silver linings of our clouds.

A man's wife will contradict him even if she happens to think as he does.

Many a man gets turned down while waiting for something to turn up.

Sift the talk that you hear and you will have one part wheat and nine parts chaff.

A woman has as much excitement getting her fortune told as a man has in making his.

It is easier for the average actress to get puffs in her hair than in the newspapers.

The girl who is as pretty as a picture should never allow herself to get in an ugly frame of mind.

Woman can put on enough clothing in winter to keep her warm, and take off enough in summer to keep her cool.

Let Mac fix your clock—or watch, or jewelry. All work guaranteed.

See Mc for watch repair work.

Fifth Sunday Meeting of the Muhlenberg County Baptist Association.

Program of the Fifth Sunday Meeting of the Muhlenberg County Baptist Association to be held with the Hazel Creek Baptist Church, June 27-29, 1914.

FRIDAY

10:00 A. M. Devotional Exercises, Organization. Sermon for Criticism, J. W. Gill, Alternate, W. V. Clardy.

1:00 P. M. Meeting of Executive Board of the Association.

2:00 General Subject, Sunday Schools.

1. Ann of the Muhlenberg County Baptist Sunday School Convention, Jno. N. Taylor, R. H. Fauley.

2. Teacher Training, J. T. Casbier, R. S. Stuart.

3. How to Enlist the Pupils, B. E. Green, T. G. Woodson.

SATURDAY

9:30 A. M. Best Methods of Reaching the Lost, W. V. Clardy, R. W. Danks, J. J. Goodman.

10:30 Pre-requisites to the Lord's Supper, E. L. Howerton, J. W. McClaren, J. E. Gardner.

1:30 P. M. How to Enlist the Members of a church in active work, G. H. Lawrence, W. H. Woodson, L. T. Garrett.

3:00 What Literature Should be Kept on our Homes, L. J. Steersman, W. W. Woodson, L. B. Stuart.

SUNDAY

Service for Ordination of Deacons.

Sermon, Z. J. Amerson, the New Missionary of Muhlenberg County Association.

The Committee has endeavored to put as many as possible of the resident pastors of the Association on this program. We trust that those who are omitted will be used in the next Sixth Sunday Program. We are very anxious to have all the pastors, both resident and non-resident attend this meeting and take part in the discussions. Let us make the Fifth Sunday Meeting an important feature of our work.

G. H. LAWRENCE,

E. L. HOWERTON,

R. H. TANDY,

Committee.

The Baby's Colic.

A baby who is in pain cannot tell in words the nature or the seat of his distress. But although the child cannot speak, the noise he utters and the signs he makes show the kind of pain he suffers and its situation.

Babies are especially prone to colic during the first three or four months of their existence; the pain is almost always the result of intestinal indigestion. The colicky baby cries, but so does the hungry baby, or the baby who is pricked by a pin. The colicky baby, however, usually screams intermittently; in the intervals between the spasms, he not only ceases to cry, but may even begin to laugh and growl.

During the paroxysm his screams are shrill; he draws down the corners of his mouth—often so far as to make lines run from the nose round the angles of the mouth; he draws up his legs in an effort to relax the abdominal walls, which are, however, too much distended and too tense to be relieved in that way.

The trouble is almost always due to improper food, and is especially common in bottle-fed babies. Feeding the baby with cereals, giving him cow's milk insufficiently digested, or feeding him too much and too often, are the most common mistakes of mothers.

But colic is not infrequent even in infants who are nursed. In such cases, the cause is either overfeeding, or the ill health or poor digestion of the mother. Indeed, in the case of breast-fed babies with colic, the mother is usually the one who requires treatment. The physician must study her food, the state of her digestion, and her habits of life, and correct whatever is wrong with them.

In the case of bottle-fed infants, he must look into the preparation of the food, and he will usually stop at cereals and baby food for a time, and encourage the youngster to suitable modified cow's milk. You can relieve the baby's pain by applying a hot cloth to his abdomen, or by giving him an injection of warm water that contains a little salt or salicylate. Do not give the baby soothing syrups, ginger, or spirits.

Your laundry business will be appreciated by Miss Lena Arnold.

Packages called for and delivered.

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Hotel Henry Watterson

Louisville's Most Modern Hotel

Here in the newest and most beautiful Hotel in Louisville, you'll find every comfort, convenience and safety. It sets a new standard, not only in point of service, but unlike other first class Hotels—the charges for Elegantly Furnished Rooms are exceptionally low, and so are the prices for our excellent Restaurant service—

Elegantly Furnished Rooms with hot and cold running water and private toilet, per day.....	\$1.00
Elegantly Furnished Rooms with Private Bath, per day.....	\$1.50
Large Sample Rooms with Private Bath, per day.....	\$2.50

The Cafe is in charge of Experts and the cuisine and service is unexcelled. Our prices are most moderate. European service, but choice of club breakfast, each person..... 30c
Table d'hôte luncheon from 12:30 to 2:30 p. m., per person..... 50c
Table d'hôte dinner, from 6:00 to 8:00 p. m., per person..... \$1.00
Restaurant open from 6:00 p. m. to 1:00 a. m.
Music by the Finest Orchestra in the City
Reservations should be made whenever possible.

GEO. SCHENCK, Asst. Mgr. ROBT. B. JONES, Manager.
HOTEL PATTER, Chattanooga, Tenn., and HOTEL ANSLY (open May 12, 1913), Atlanta, Ga., under same management and ownership.



THE GREAT SHIP SEEANDBEE
The largest and most costly passenger steamer on inland waters of the world. In Service July 1st. Length 400 feet, breadth 40 feet, draft 10 feet. Accommodates 1000 passengers. Magnificent Steamer SEEANDBEE, City of Erie and City of Buffalo.
Daily—Cleveland and Buffalo—(May 1st to Dec. 1st)
Leave Cleveland 8:00 P. M. Leave Buffalo 6:00 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo 6:00 A. M. Arrive Cleveland 6:00 A. M.
(Central Standard Time)
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points at Cleveland for Put-in-Bay, Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest. Tickets reading via any railroad line between Cleveland and Buffalo accepted for transportation on C. & B. line steamers. Ask your ticket agent for tickets and rates. Your dealer has it in original barrels direct from us.
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J. F. Newman, Gen'l Mgr. H. H. Rogers, Traffic Mgr. W. F. Harman, Asst. Gen'l Mgr.
Cleveland, Ohio

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A safe, pleasant remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections. It relieves congestion and soothes without containing anything in the nature of an opiate. Has been in use for more than twenty years, and in that time, has been used and endorsed by leading Physicians in all sections of the United States. BRONCHILINE is the ideal expectorant. We are not asking you to experiment with some new remedy. Call for BRONCHILINE and take no substitute. A trial will convince you that BRONCHILINE is the best. Keep a bottle in your home—two sizes 25 and 50 cents.
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The quality of Lamp Oil you use counts immensely for or against your comfort and health. There's a perfect oil made for people who give thought. It is
SOLITE OIL
Produced from Pennsylvania crude Oil—the best ever distilled. It's a pure white flame—never flickers—no soot—no odor. Costs as much as inferior kerosene oil—saves money as well as eyes and comfort. Your dealer has it in original barrels direct from us.
Chas. C. Stoll Oil Co., Louisville, Ky.
Refinery at Warren, Pa.
High-grade Motor gasoline, "No Carb" Auto Oil.

VICTOR RECORDS AT ROARK'S



Finish This Story

WORKMAN in an IHC wagon factory was explaining the various stages of wagon construction to an interested visitor. He picked up two pieces of long leaf yellow pine, and asked the visitor to notice the difference in the weight of the two pieces. The lighter piece, he explained, was kiln-dried. The heavier piece was air-dried. It had retained the resinous sap which adds strength and toughness, while in the kiln-dried piece of lumber this sap had been drawn out by the too rapid application of heat.

Every Stick of Lumber Used in IHC Wagons Is Carefully Selected, Air-Dried Stock

Here was something to think about. The visitor asked for a test as to the relative strength of the two pieces of wood. The air-dried piece held up under nearly double the weight under which the kiln-dried piece of lumber broke.

To the eye there was no difference between these two pieces of lumber, but when put to the test there was a vast difference. So it is throughout the construction of IHC wagons—Weber, Columbus, New Bettendorf, Steel King. They are built for real strength, light draft, and satisfactory service.

Weber and Columbus wagons have wood gears. Steel King and New Bettendorf have steel gears. For literature and full information regarding the IHC wagons best suited to your work write our nearest office.

Office at Cincinnati, O.; Evansville, Ind.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Memphis, Tenn.;
New Albany, Ind.; Paducah, Ky.;
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A



"The wagon that stands up like the reputation of its makers"

When you buy a Studebaker wagon you buy a wagon that will last until you turn the farm over to your son and he turns it over to his son.

One of the first Studebaker wagons ever made saw constant service for thirty years, and we will gladly send you the names of farmers who have in their possession wagons that have been in constant use anywhere from 17 to 48 years—and there are thousands of them. We are building the same kind of wagons today.

A Studebaker wagon is an investment that will give you full return for your outlay. It is built on honor. Iron, steel, wood, paint and varnish used in its construction are tested and retested to make sure each is the best.

For work, business or pleasure—for town or country use—there is a Studebaker vehicle to fit your requirements.

Farm wagons, dump carts, trucks, buggies, curreys, runabouts, pony carriages, business vehicles of every description—with harness of the same high standard.

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER South Bend, Ind.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
MINNEAPOLIS SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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The standing and responsibility of the men

who constitute our Board of Directors are

guarantee of careful, judicious management.

OLD HICKORY

THE COMFORTABLE CHAIR THAT

WILL LAST A LIFETIME. A FULL

LINE OF CHAIRS, ROCKERS, TABLES,

ETC., AT ROARK'S.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

ROYAL BAKING-POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Makes Home Baking Easy

No other aid to the housewife is so great, no other agent so useful and certain in making delicious, wholesome foods

The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum No Lime Phosphates

I. C. R. R. LOCAL TIME CARD.

NORTH BOUND.	
121 Paducah and Cairo express	11:25 am
104 Cincinnati Express	12:40 pm
101 New Orleans special	1:34 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only)	1:50 am
134 Central City accommodation	7:10 pm
SOUTH BOUND.	
122 Paducah and Cairo spec.	5:15 am
121 Fulton accommodation	12:40 pm
104 Louisville Limited	1:40 pm
103 N. O. spec. (Louisville pass. only)	1:50 am
June 4, 1912.	W. G. CRAWFORD, Agt.

Local Mention.

You can see with one eye how the crops are growing now.

Farmers are feeling fine now, and are as busy as they could possibly be.

The third quarterly meeting of the Methodist church was held Sunday evening.

The weather was so cool Sunday and Monday that fires were necessary and felt fine.

Considerable tobacco has been set the last week, but there will be a shortage, as plants are scarce.

Mr. H. N. Martin was here from Louisville the latter part of the week on business matters.

Messrs. M. F. Moore and J. W. Phillips were here from Central City on business the latter part of the week.

The rains have brought another tobacco-delivery season, and some of the week has been brought in during the past week.

The thermometer registered 46 in Louisville Monday morning, the lowest known in many years on that date.

Mr. John Smith has added an automobile touring car to his equipment, and is now bidding for that trade.

A game of baseball between the Drakeboro and Greenville teams, played Saturday afternoon, resulted in a victory for the home team, with a score of 16 to 3.

The rain Saturday and that night was the most generous we have had in many weeks, and was pretty general. Light showers had been helping some, but it took a good one to put us where we longed to be.

Muhlenberg farmers have the land in a better state of cultivation than ever in our history. Machinery is being employed, more work being done, and slipshod methods are getting to be a thing of the past.

Rev. E. H. Edmondson, pastor of A. M. E. Zion church, is editor of "The Battle Cry," a monthly publication to further the interests of the colored, the first issue of which appeared this week. It is attractive in appearance and well edited.

White Sewing Machines, in rotary and vibrator; needles, shuttles, etc. in stock for all markets. ROARK'S STORE

Old Hickory chairs, rockers, tables, etc., at Roark's.

Street Hopes are Doomed.

Everybody realizes that we are sadly in need of street improvement. Greenville is having things justly said about our streets that causes shame, for most of the county roads are better than our highways. Likewise everyone realizes that the revenues of the city will not permit adequate work in constructing streets. The legislature has recently enacted a law by which the city council may have street improvements made at the expense of the property owners, also wisely providing that in no event is such improvement cost to exceed half the value of any land or lot, without improvements being considered. Such an ordinance was some time ago presented, and has for a meeting or two been discussed and held over. At the last meeting of the council the ordinance was placed on passage, but the city council by vote rejected it. The principal reason given was that the law would be burdensome, mainly, and also that streets should be built by public funds. As a matter of fact, nearly all streets, even down to cities of this size, have for many years been built at the expense of the property owners. When the stock law was passed, there was a general wall that children would starve because owners of cows could not keep them unless they were fed by the public. No such calamity followed, and it is doubtful if anyone could be found willing to return to old ways. When a general movement was started some years ago to have concrete pavements built, the improvements to be paid by the land owners, the "terribly poor" lamented that many owners would be compelled to sell lot and home, on account of the confiscatory law. Now we have more concrete pavements than any city of the size in Kentucky, and many a man has been transformed into a cheerful, active citizen by the progress. It is quite likely that another such result would follow the street improvement ordinance, but we shall be compelled to use our imagination for the council has rejected it.

Winning Women's Wear.

Some one has said that women dress solely in a way to please the men, but it has also been contended that a good part of the worry and expenditure for dress is to attract and make envious the women. Perhaps both ideas contain enough truth to be joined. Anyway, two "mice men" were recently discussing women's wearing apparel, going in the matter as far as their judgment and observation would permit. The spring and summer styles evidently most favorably impressed both, for one said "Between the peckaboo shirt waist and the split skirt women appear to more or less advantage this season," which caused his friend to remark "Well, I like woman best in summer; it is much easier to see her."

Miss Lena Arnold asks the patronage of the public, and guarantees that satisfactory work will be done in her clothes cleaning, pressing and repairing shop.

Hurt in Runaway.

Dr. J. W. Koonitz and Judge R. O. Pace were seriously shaken up, cut and bruised in being thrown from a buggy in which they were driving at Central City last Wednesday evening. The clip that holds the tongue broke and the horses made a dash, running into a telephone pole, throwing the men violently to the street. Both are getting along very well, and there will be no permanent injury, though the escape was a narrow one.

See Cecil Roark for sweet potato slips.

T. M. Morgan Hit By Stray Bullet.

Mr. T. M. Morgan who is living at Murphysboro, Ill., was injured Tuesday night of last week by being shot in the leg. Two negroes were fighting at the depot, using revolvers, and one of the shots struck Mr. Morgan. He was not seriously hurt, will soon be out, and his many relatives and friends here are glad to learn of his lucky escape.

WANTED—Roomers or boarders, or 3 roomers to rent to a small family. Mrs. G. M. Dexter

Civil War Veteran

Richard Minton, aged 71 years, died at his home near Hillside at 10:30 o'clock last Sunday night, after an illness of a few weeks from heart trouble and complications. He was a civil war veteran, a native of Graves county, and his body was carried to Mayfield, where it was laid to rest with military honors. He is survived by his wife and three children.

Fourth Class Postmaster Examination Saturday, June 23, 1912.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that on the date named above an examination will be held at Greenville, Ky., as a result of which it is expected to make certification to fill a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth class postmaster of class at Depoy and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill vacancy by reinstatement. The compensation of the postmaster at this office was \$230.00 for the last fiscal year.

Age limit, 21 years and over on the date of the examination with the exception that in a State where women are declared by statute to be of age for all purposes at 18 years, women 17 years of age on the date of the examination will be admitted. Applicants must reside within the territory supplied by the post office for which the examination is announced.

The examination is open to all citizens who comply with the requirements. Application forms and full information concerning the requirements of the examination can be secured from the postmaster at Depoy or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission at Washington at least 7 days before the date of the examination, otherwise it may be impracticable to examine the applicants.

Coal Lands Wanted.

We have clients who want to buy Western Kentucky Coal from 10,000 acres up to 500,000 acres.

W. O. Headlee, Waynesburg, Greene Co. Pa.

The Green River Association of Ex-Federal soldiers, made up of the veterans of nine counties along Green river, will hold their annual reunion at Central City, July 4th. The reunion will be an all day affair and a free dinner will be served.

Deep Vs. Shallow Cultivation.

During the past five weeks we have had very little rain to be any help in the growing of the corn crop; yet during the winter months we had plenty of rain, enough to make several crops of corn even if we did not have any rain during the summer months. Of course a great deal of this water was lost by surface drainage; but more has been lost by evaporation, and is still being lost by evaporation. It is possible to prevent this loss, to a great extent, by shallow and frequent cultivation. It has been proven by experimental stations that it requires from 270 to 500 tons of water to produce one ton of dry matter with the corn crop. If it should require 270 tons it would mean that if the water could be placed at once on the land that we would have a lake three to four inches deep.

Our soils are made up of small particles, so small that it would require more than one thousand to make an inch. It can be readily seen that the better we plow and harrow our land, in other words getting a perfect seed bed having the best of tilth, before planting our crops, the finer and smaller become the soil particles. This produces a greater feeding area or surface for the small roots of our crops, making a very rapid early growth possible. The better we prepare our land before planting our crop the better and larger will the yield of corn be. It is bound to be so or modern agriculture would not mean anything, modern methods would not stand for what they do. All experiment stations in their work bear out this one fact, that the better the preparation of all soil before planting, the better the crop at harvest time. So the farmer who plods along year by year, without giving any thought to his work cannot hope to compete with the man who mixes brain with brawn. And what a sad ending, for he will eventually be crowded off the farm, and be compelled to go to work for others for a livelihood, it is bound to come, it is inevitable.

When shallow cultivation is practiced the upper soil spaces near the surface, capillary spaces they are called, are broken and the direct connections of the subsoil water with the upper soil layer are broken, preventing the water from coming out of the soil. When evaporation takes place the water in the subsoil passes from one soil particle to another soil particle, enveloping each particle with a film of moisture until the surface is reached, where it is either consumed by the plants or is evaporated. Now if the surface soil is covered with a fine layer of loose earth the water cannot escape. Because of this fact, the finer the teeth of a cultivator, the finer is the surface soil made. This fine soil layer is called a "dust mulch" and sometimes is called a "blanket" for it acts as a mulch or blanket, by preventing the water from leaving the soil. We are absolutely unable to produce or make this mulch with the double shovel plow, or with the turning plow, and in fact by the use of these pre-historic implements for cultivation, the roots of the corn plant are torn up, pruned off, exposed to the sun, and the crop receives a serious set-back.

Is it not enough, that the several experimental stations that have been at work along these lines, have proved beyond any possible doubt, that most of the roots of the corn plant are in the first six inches of the soil, that by deep cultivation of the corn crop, we lose from six to ten bushels of corn per acre? Is it not enough for the thinking farmer of Muhlenberg county to know that by adopting modern methods he can increase his earning power, by increasing his earning power he is able to provide more of the home comforts to give his children a better and broader education by having more money to give for better schools? Why then be satisfied to plod along in the old rut, why not adopt a better farming system that will be bound to prove a success, and has proven a success where followed out earnestly.

ly and carefully? Why then cultivate our corn crop with this implement, the double shovel plow, why tear the cord roots up and lower the yield, when if we will but leave them in the soil we can increase our yield? The farmers of this county who still follow behind the double shovel plow, should think along these lines, and thinking, heed the lesson that has been given us. Let us cast aside this tool, belonging to the day of our grand father, and adopting the tools of to-day, the fine tooth cultivator, be farmers in the broadest sense of the word.

Unless cultivation be given promptly after the crust has formed, after each shower, and the mulch re-established, there will be a great amount of moisture lost. Sometimes just a mere shower is capable of destroying the mulch, connecting the surface soil with the capillary tubes coming from the subsoil, allowing the moisture to evaporate and be lost to the growing crop.

Let us cultivate our corn crop shallow by the use of the small tooth cultivator. Let us keep this "blanket" intact during the growing season thus keeping the moisture from coming to the outer surface where it will be lost to the crop. Let us cultivate every ten days besides after every shower. By doing this we will be able to produce a good corn crop, other things being equal, such as natural fertility of the soil, thorough preparation of the seed bed, careful selection of the seed corn before planting, and in the end it will mean that we have adopted a system of progressive farming so that we will have something to sell this fall.

Then let us go to work and give to our farms the best care and attention possible, with a dogged determination to do things for the best results. Let us set the example for better farming in this section of Kentucky, so much so, that other counties will come here to study our methods. Let us grasp our opportunities, for our national opportunities are many, and tramping on the many impossibilities that may confront us, we will surely have success for ours, and our lives will become broader, fuller and better.

F. E. Meriman.

Varicose Veins.

A varicose vein is an enlarged and twisted vein, generally in the leg; it is caused by stagnation of the blood. Often the patient has an hereditary predisposition to varicose veins or he has a weak heart, with a consequent tendency to sluggish venous circulation. Anything that interferes with the flow of blood through the veins may bring on an attack. Pressure from a tight garter and very severe muscular exertion are often exciting causes. Persons who are obliged to stand for several hours at a time, like policemen, firemen, and saleswomen, are often subject to this trouble. Under ordinary conditions, the blood in the leg must run uphill constantly, in order to regain the heart. In the case of those who stand most of the day, the blood has to work hard hour after hour in order to overcome the force of gravity, and as a result the veins gradually enlarge and harden.

In mild cases of varicose veins, especially in young and otherwise healthy people, the symptoms are very slight. There is a feeling of weight in the leg and a dull ache toward the end of a day. The ache is soon relieved by the patient's resting with the leg somewhat raised, so that the blood can flow back more easily. Sometimes painful cramps complicate the trouble, and the cramp is likely to return again and again, until life becomes a burden.

More serious complications are thrombosis (or the clotting of the blood in the vein) and phlebitis (or inflammation of a vein). Often a form of eczema appears in the skin of the leg, or an ulcer may arise. When varicose veins are very troublesome, surgical treatment is advisable; but the milder cases can be much relieved by rest and proper bandaging.

Bring your crippled watch or clock to Mack.

Baby buggies at Roarks.

Aerotherapeutics.

Aerotherapeutics is the long modern name for a very simple, old fashioned thing. It means the treatment of disease by fresh air. Medical science has come to realize that the treatment is helpful, and even curative, in more than one of the physical ills of mankind.

As for tuberculosis, sufferers have almost learned that if they wish to be cured they must go outdoors and stay there—of course with proper precautions against too great exposure. But few persons realize how many other troubles can be benefited by aerotherapeutics.

Doctors now avail themselves of it in pneumonia, in the acute as well as the convalescent stage; also in bronchitis and every other sort of respiratory trouble. Patients who suffer from anemia or poor nutrition benefit greatly from this treatment, and so do those who have serious diseases of the heart, kidneys, or other vital organs. All these patients are much more comfortable if they will consent to stay in the open air, and their lives can often be greatly prolonged by doing so.

Obstinate nervous troubles—like insomnia, melancholia, and neurasthenia—often yield to the treatment: rows of cots on roofs and porches are as much a matter of course in the modern sanatorium as the nurses or the diet sheets.

We are so used to thinking of houses as essential to comfort that it seems almost cruel to some persons to "drive" the sick out into the open, but the wonders that fresh air works are not to be denied. The question is still asked, "Shan't I catch cold?" And the answer is emphatic "No." It is the people who live in houses that "catch cold." Arctic explorers and hunters in the wilderness have troubles of their own, but catching cold is not one of them. It is safe to say that there is scarcely a disease or ailment that cannot be either cured or benefited by life in the open air, both day and night.

VACATION TRIPS

In planning your Summer Vacation do not overlook the following low fares which will be in effect from May 15 to September 30, with return limit 31 of October.

ROUND TRIP FARES

GREENVILLE, KY.

To Chicago, Ill. - \$15.75

" St. Louis, Mo. - \$11.25

" New York City - \$44.40

Correspondingly Low Fares also in effect to all the principal Summer Resorts in the North, East and West.

For tickets and particulars apply to nearest agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Ticket Agent or to

G. H. BOWER, Gen. Pass. Agt. MEMPHIS, TENN.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES. GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.

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Undertaker's Goods: Coffins, Caskets, Robes, Wrappers, Slippers, Grave Vaults. Disinfection—ROARK

Horticultural Points

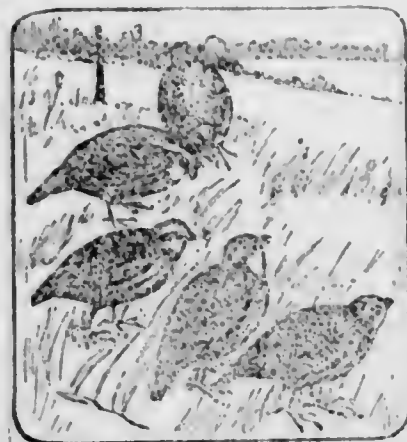
FOOD FOR LITTLE BOBWHITE

Quail Has Great Economic Importance as Destroyer of Injurious Insects and Weeds.

The quail, or bobwhite, has a great economic importance as a destroyer of injurious insects and noxious weed seeds. Here is what Margaret M. Nice says of the bobwhite in the Journal of Economic Entomology:

A single bird was found to eat as many as 12,000, 15,000 and 20,000 seeds of one kind of weed in a day. They eat 15 grammes or half an ounce, of weed seed daily throughout the winter. The known list of insects eaten (1925) includes many of the most injurious species.

A single bird ate at one meal 568 mosquitoes; another during a day ate 1,350 flies; a third 5,000 plant lice; while still another record is 1,237 insects, 1,000 of which were grasshoppers. Bobwhites eat from 12 to 24 grammes of insects daily in the sum-



Covey of Quail.

mer. In a study of the growth and feeding of one bobwhite, it was found that in his third week he ate half his weight of insects, in his fourth week one-third.

In the sixth the addition of grain brought it up to one-half again. When adult they eat from one-twelfth to one-sixth of their weight. An estimate of the average amount eaten by a bobwhite in a year is 2,752 grammes, or about five pounds of insects and 4,681 grammes, or about 9½ pounds of weed seeds, which are equivalent to 65,302 insects and 5,123,676 weed seeds.

MANURE MAKES GOOD MULCH

Exceedingly Valuable in Culture of Small Fruits and Strawberries—Conserve Moisture.

The use of the manure mulches is becoming more and more popular in the greenhouse work as well as in the open ground culture. Either fresh or rotten manure may be applied, although most growers prefer fresh horse manure. Fresh horse manure is especially valuable for the mulching of tomatoes and cucumbers under glass, and the tomatoes in the open ground after the fruit is well set.

Fresh horse manure is also exceedingly valuable in mulching celery, both early and late, and asparagus. Farmers who are rushed with general farm work should resort to manure largely to the use of mulches. When the applications are sufficiently heavy this means three or four inches of manure—they conserve moisture, prevent weed growth and guarantee success with every crop that has been mulched.

Either straw or manure is exceedingly valuable in the culture of raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries, and even strawberries.

PROTECTION OF TREE WOUND

Any Substance Which Is Not Corrosive or Detrimental to Growth Will Be Satisfactory.

No artificial medium can be applied to the surface of a wound made in pruning a tree which will induce it to heal more quickly. The activity of the healing process depends upon the character and position and the time of year when the wound is made rather than upon protective coverings.

A large number of waxes, paints and washes have been tried, and the conclusion of the whole matter may be summarized in the statement that any substance which is not corrosive or detrimental to growth, which will protect the heartwood from the attacks of rot spores, will prove a satisfactory covering for a cut surface. Among such substances may be mentioned white lead, yellow ochre, coal tar and grafting wax.

Be Generous With Fruit.

The writer has known farmers who would let fruit rot on the ground rather than give it to the poorer neighbors and children. Such men do not deserve the respect of the community.

Unprofitable Renting. Many have found orchard tenting profitable.

The best place to hear the band

—at home in your easy chair listening to Pryor's, Sousa's and other famous bands on the Victor.

Just as real as hearing the bands themselves—and certainly more convenient, more comfortable, and more enjoyable. And you can have any selection you want whenever you want.

Come in and hear the Victor and find out about our easy payment plan. Victrolas \$10 to \$100. Victor-Victrolas \$50 to \$250.

ROARK

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is but a symptom of, and not itself a true disease. We think of indigestion, heartburn, and indigestion as real diseases, but they are symptoms only of a certain specific nervous disease. Nothing else.

It was the first time I ever felt Dr. Shoop's Restorative. It is a powerful, direct, and specific remedy for the stomach, liver, and bowels. It is a powerful, direct, and specific remedy for the stomach, liver, and bowels. It is a powerful, direct, and specific remedy for the stomach, liver, and bowels.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Are You a Woman?

Take Gardui

The Woman's Tonic

FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

White Sewing Machines, in rotary and vibrator; needles, shuttles, etc. in stock for all machines. ROARK'S STORE

Old Hickory, the most comfortable chair in the world, at Roark's.

THE MAN WHO PUT THE FEET IN FEET

Look for this Trade-Mark Picture on the Label of the Allen's Foot-Ease.

The Antiseptic Powder for Trench-Foot, the Aching Feet. Sold everywhere. Write to: ALLEN S. OLIMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

New patients in the French chair had received by Roark the week. Almost the full line in stock now.

Old Hickory chairs, rockers, tables, etc., at Roark's.

G. E. COUNTZLER, Druggist.

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HENRY WATTERSON
Editor.

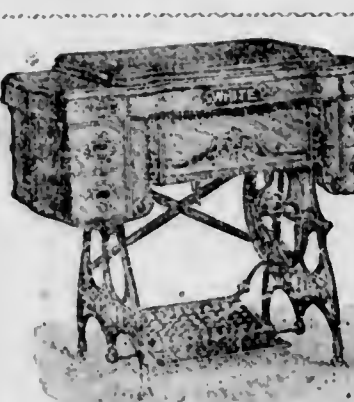
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Old Hickory furniture, the kind that lasts a lifetime, at Roark's.



White Sewing Machines, in rotary and vibrator; needles, shuttles, etc. in stock for all machines. ROARK'S STORE

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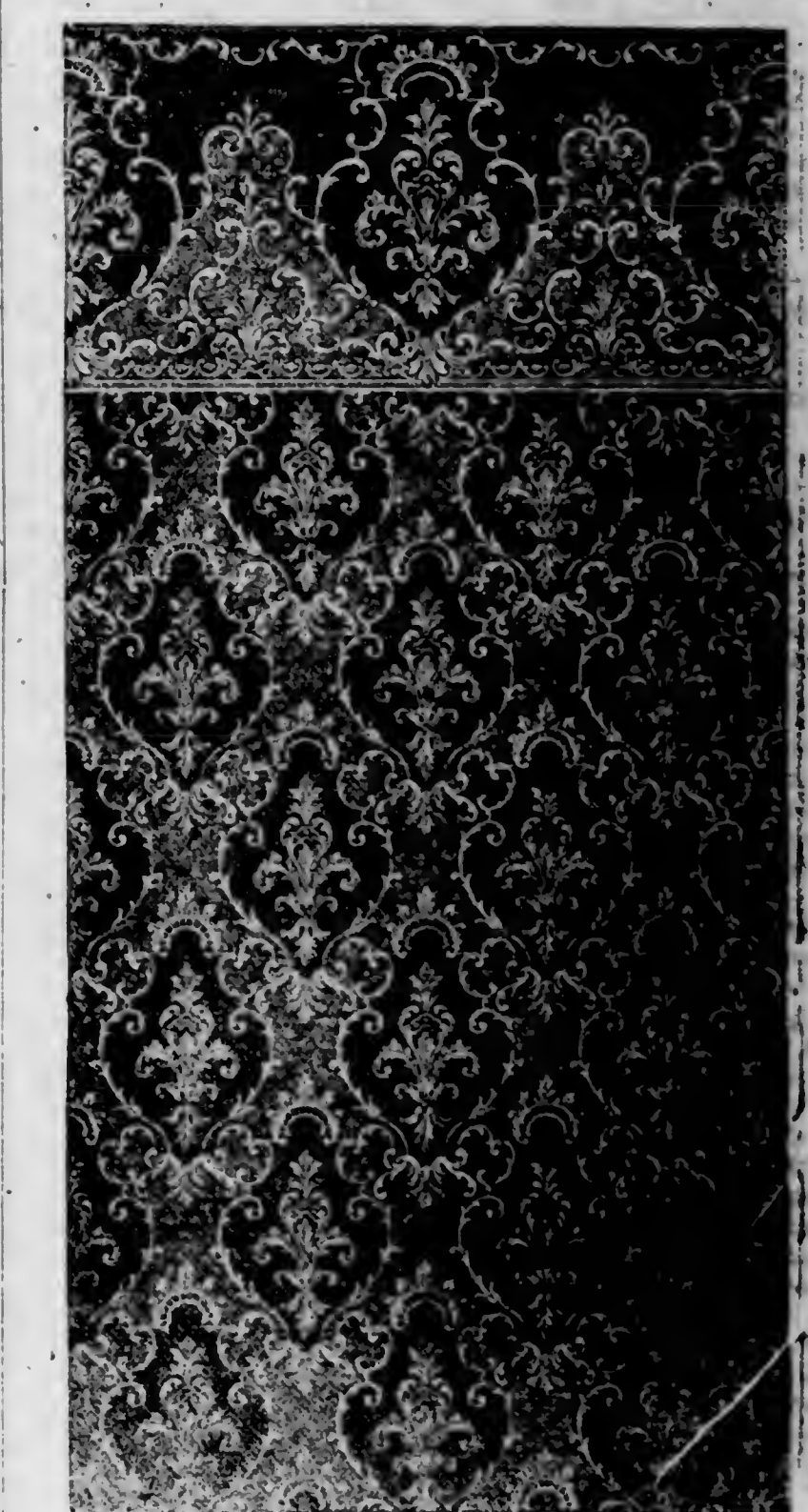
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